THE CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION.

Progress of the Grand Centennial Exhibition Building.

DESCRIPTION OF THE BUILDING.

International Co-operation and List of Commissioners.

PROMISING PROSPECTS OF SUCCESS.

PRILADELPHIA, Jan. 27, 1875. on the Fourth of July, 1874, the first spade full of dirt was cast up from the future soundation of the great Centennial build-3ng. His Bonor, Mayor Stokley, being the party who broke the sod. The ceremonies upon he occasion were of a very impressive order, and handreds of people assembled on the spot where in 1876 are to be exhibited the choicest mechanical. artistic, literary and scientific products of the enure civilized world. THEN AND NOW.

At this time the vast area of territory in Pair-mount Park, set aside by the highest officials of our national government as the locality most desirable for the becoming celebration of our one hundredth birthday, though naturally presenting a superb outlook, was but little else than a blooming waste of landscape, showing only those features characteristic of it since the flood. But new how great the change. Only a few months have enapsed since the shovel penetrated the turf. but where before was empty nothingness the visitor witnesses the gradual uprising of turrets and towers, graced with those superb architectural dornments calculated to render them when comstructures ever reared. Hundreds and thousands of workmen, shaping the stones in the quarries, piling up brick upon brick, fashioning the iron and carving in a thousand graceful forms and shapes the pillars and cornices, even at this early hour have given us an insight to their future achievements and enabled us grasp some idea of the extent and beauty of their work when the last stone shall have been laid. To any one familiar with the Centennial grounds a few months ago the extraordinary change of the interior seems to be more than human hands could have wrought, and ap pears rather like the efforts of the genii of the ancient Arabians, for the art gallery of the structure has gone up almost as rapidly as the tabled castle of Aladdin. THE ART GALLERY.

The building devoted to the exhibits of the different arts is being pushed rapidly forward, and is entirely paid for by appropriations received from the State. It will be the great architectural manent memorial of the exposition. Its architec-ture is modern renaissance, the materials used in

manent memorial of the exposition. Its architecture is modern renaissance, the materials used in the construction being granite, iron and glass. No wood is used in its make up, and hence in the indiest sense of the word the building is fireproof. The main Exhibition building is located immediately east of the intersection of Beimont and Rim avenues, on the Landsdowne plateau. It will stand 170 feet back from the north side of Film avenue, the area between the building and the avenue being used for spectal products, which may be exhibited in the open air. There will also be a space 300 feet in width between the building and the art gailery on the north side, which will be ornamentally treated as ground for special purposes. The building is in the form of a parallelogram, extending east and west 1,830 feet in length, and north and south 464 feet in width.

The larger portion of the structure is one story in height, and shows the main cornice upon the coutside at 45 feet above the ground, the interior height being 70 feet. At the centre of the longer sides are projections 416 feet in length, and in the centre of the shorter sides or ends of the building are projections 216 feet in length. In these projections, in the centre of the tour sides are jocated the main entrances, which are provided with arcades upon the ground floor, and central façades extending to the height of 90 feet. The east entrance will form the principal approach for carriages, visitors being allowed to alight at the doors of the building under cover of the Arcade.

The south entrance will be the principal approach from street cars, the ticket offices being

The south entrance will be the principal approach from street cars, the ticket offices being located upon the line of Elm avenue, with covered ways provided for entrance into the building

The main portal on the north side communicates The main portal on the north side communicates directly with the Art Gallery, and the main portal on the west side gives the main passage way to the machinery and agricultural halls.

Upon the corners of the building there are four towers 75 feet in height, and between the towers and the central projections or entrances there is a lower roof introduced, showing a cornice at 24 feet above the ground.

In order to obtain a central leature for the building as a whole the roof over the central part

ng as a whole the roof over the central part

rounding portion, and lour towers, 48 leet square, raing to 120 leet in height, have been introduced at the corners of the elevated roof.

The areas covered are as follows:—

Square Feet. Acres. 872,520 23.02 37,344 .65 ... 26 344 .60 ...936,008 21.47 Total

OROUND PLAN.

OROUND PLAN.

The general arrangement of the ground plan shows a central avenue or have 120 feet in width, and extending 1,832 feet in length. This is the longest avenue of that width ever introduced into an exhibition building. On either side of this mave there is an avenue 190 feet by 1,832 feet in length. Between the nave and side avenues are alses 48 feet wide, and on the outer sides of the building smaller aisles 24 feet in width.

In order to break the great length of the roof lines three cross avenues, of transepts; have been introduced of the same widths and in the same relative positions to each other as the nave and avenues running lengthwise—viz., a central transept 120 feet in width by 416 feet, and assies between of 48 feet.

The intersections of these avenues and transepts in the central portion of the building result in

The intersections of these avenues and transepts in the central portion of the building result in dividing the ground floor into nine open spaces free from supporting columns, and covering in the aggregate an area of 416 feet square. Four of these spaces are 100 feet square, four 100 feet by 120 feet, and the central space or pavilion 120 feet square. The intersections of the 48 foot alsies produce four interior courts 48 feet square, one at each corner of the central space.

The main promenades through the nave and central transept are each 30 feet in which, and those through the centre of the side avenues and transepts 15 feet each. All other walks are 10 feet wide and lead at either end to exit doors.

The following table gives the principal dimensions of the different parts of the ouliding:—

Measurements taken from centre to centre of

Length of building.1,832 Beatre snace or pavition.

Ground pian deet square)

Height to the top of supporting columns 72

Height of ridge of root

Gowers over courts.

Ground pian (feet square) 48

Height to roof 120

Ocroer towers.

Ground pian (feet square) 24

Height to roof 25

Height to roof 75

Height to roof 75

Height to reof.

The foundations consist of piers of masonry.

The superstructure is composed of wrought fron columns, which support wrought fron roof. As a general rule, the columns are placed length

wise of the building, at the uniform distance aparty when the building, at the uniform distance aparty for the height of saven lest from the ground, are simbled with timber framed in panels between the columns, and above the seven lest with glazed less. Portions of the same are movable for venti-ation.

wrought iron columns are composed of channel bars, with plates rivetted to the anges.

The roof trasses are similar in form to those in Cyr are also to be largely represented.

general use for depots and warehouses, and consist of straight raiters with struts and tie-bars.

The buildings now in process of erection for the Exhition as etc.—

1. The industrial Hall, 21.02 acres.

2. Art Gallery, 2 acres.

3. Machinery Hall, 14 acres.

4. Agricultural Hall, 10 acres.

5. Horticultural Hall, 10 2 acres.

1. No sooner had the foundations of the Art Gallery been laid than foreign governments, one by one, began to recognize the wholesome effect sure to result from triendly competition with America and thereupon signified through our Secretary of State, their willingness to participate in the exposition, and promptly appointed their official commissioners. Below will be found a list of those governments which have already announced to the United States Centennial Commission their intention to be represented:—

A SPLENDID ARRAY.

Argentine Confedera Honduras, 1400.

Belgium, Liberia,

Honduras,
Japan,
Liberia,
Mexico,
The Netherlands,
Nicaragua,
Peru,
Sweden and Norway,
Spain,
Hawaii,
U. S. of Colombia, Beigium, Chile, Ecuador, France. Great Britain and Colo-Germany, Guatemala and Salva-

THE POREIGN COMMISSIONERS.

The following will show the nations that have already appointed their Commissioners and their

Dr. Jacobi, Real Privy Counsellor and Director in the Royal Ministry of Commerce. Dr. Stitve, Privy Counsellor of same Ministry. Dr. Wedding, Counsellor of Mining. Mr. Reitner, Royal Bavarrian Counsellor of Lega-

tion.
Mr. Von Nostitz-Wallurtz, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the King of Saxony.
Baron Von Spitzenberg, E. E. and M. P. of the King of Wurtemberg.
Dr. Neidhardt, Counsel of the Grand Ducal Hessian Ministry.

Dr. Kaufmann, Royal Prussian Counsellor of

Commerce. Dr. Krüger, Minister Resident of the Hanse by Artigor, Millionen, Counsellor of Justice of the Royal Prussian Supreme Court.
FROM SANDWICH ISLANDS.
S. M. F. Odell, Chargé d' affairs and Consul General, New York. eral, New York.

Hon. S. G. Wilder, Minister of the Interior.

Hon. J. U. Kawainni.

Hon. S. G. Wilder, Minister of the Interior.
Hon. J. U. Kawainni.

President M. Castelar (since resigned.)
Commissioner Don Francisco de Paula, and sixtythree othors.

PROM THE NETHERLANDS.

President—Dr. E. H. Baumhauer, Honorary Professor at Haariem.
Commissioners—J. F. de Casemhart, Rear Admiral at the Hagne.
J. P. Hartsen, President of Board of Commerce
and Manufactures at Amsterdam.
J. E. Von Heemokerck Van Beest, artist at the
Hague.
Dr. W. J. A. Jonckbiset, at the Hague, President
of Committee of Academy of Imitative Arts at
Amsterdam.
De Van der Kellen, Jr., member of the administration of the Society Arts.
M. M. de Monday, President Board of Commerce
and others.

FROM BRAZIL.

President, Highpass, Marshal of the Army

and others.

From Brazil.

President—His Highness Marshal of the Army, Gaston D'Orleans, Conde d'Eu.

First Vice President—Viscount De Jaguarry.
Second Vice President—De Bonn, Retiro.
Members—Viscount Souza Franco. Juaquin Antonio De Azevedo.

From Equador.

President—Edward Shippen.

Commissioners—Gabriei Obanio and others.

FROM FRANCE.

M. A. L. de la Forest, Cousul General, New York.

York.
M. Ravin' de Elpeux, Vice Consul, New York.

M. Ravin' de Elpeux, Vice Consul, New York.

FROM MARICO.

President—Romero Rubio.
Commissioners—R. Y. Aleavaz, Ynacio Altimirano, R. Mary de la Jurez, Luis Malanco, Ars'to dei Castilio, Julio Zarate. Gabriel Mancusa.

Secretary—Edward E. Zafate.

FROM GAUTEMALA, SALVADOR.
Commissioner—Don Vincente Pardon, Minister Plenipotentiary.

J. L. Payne.

J. L. Payne.
Edward O. Mario.
FROM FERU.
President—Colonel Manuel Freyre, Minister
Plenipotentiary, Washington.
Commissioners—Fred. L. Barreda, Edward Villena, Charles Macy.
FROM SWEDEN.
President—A. Bergstrom.
Commissioners—C. O. Troilius, F. L. Von Dardel,
C. G. Beyer, Charles Dickson, A. H. E. Fock and
seven others.
Secretary—C. J. Daunfelt.
FROM NORWAY.

Herman Baas. William Christopherson.

FROM ENGLAND.

Lord Derby, under date of December 3, addresses Minister Schenck as follows:—

Dran Sur-With reference to my letter or the 25th of August I have now the honor to inform you that Her Majesty's government accepts with much pleasure the invitation of the United States to take part in the International Exhibition to be heid at Philadelphia in 1876. I shall have the honor to acquaint you hereafter with the arrangements which will be made in order to carry this decision into effect. Her Majesty's government trusts that this exhibition will fully realize the objects which the government of the United States and the promoters of the undertaking have in view, and they do not doubt that it will tend to a further development of the Important commercial relations between Great Britain and the United States. I have the honor to be, with the highest consideration, sir, your obedient, humble servant.

To General Scanner, &c., &c.

To General Schenge, &c., &c. To General Schence, &c., &c.

A copy of the foregoing is received from Minister Schenck, and Secretary Fish is also informed of the acceptance by letter from Sir Edward Thornton, who makes use of substantially the same expressions, and says he is instructed to convey the information to Secretary Fish, with a request that the President of the United States be made acquainted with the same.

OTHER NATIONS.

In addition to those mentioned above other foreign Powers nave also appointed their official commissioners, among which may be named Japan, Canada, Austria, Hungary and several more.

more.

Prom official papers has been combiled the following statement, which indicates the amount of space alloted to each nation:—

	HAN MINE
iam	*****
ersia	
gypt	
nekev	
dussin	1
weden and Norway	1
ustria	2
erman Empire	2
etherlands and Denmark	
witzerland	
talv	
(a)y	
pain and colonies	1
rance, Aigiers and other colonies	
reat Britain, Cauada, India, Australia and c	
colonies	6
nited States (total)	
exico	
londuras	
autemala	
an Salvador	4
icaragua	1
enexuela	
euador	
nited States of Colombia	
Peru	
hill	
Grazil	
rgentine Republic	*****
Inyti	
andwich Islands	ATEST .

The Centennial Board of Finance

There can be but little doubt that the American
Centennial Exposition will be a financial success,
as over \$1,500,000 have been contributed from such
sources the donors of which will not participate
in or stare any part of the proceeds. This is the
money given by the city and State. Numerous
parties, by giving bails, parties and social entertainments of every conceivable kind, in different
sections of the country, have raised many thousands of dollars, which, instead or being used for
the purchase of stock, have been handed over to
the Board of Finance as voluntary contributions.
In addition to this the Commission has issued a
handsome set of memorial medals, which are
already meeting with extensive sale, and from
which it is expected that a profit of at least
\$1,000,000 can be made before the close of the Exposition. If the government carries out its original intention to pay the working expenses of the
Commission the outside resources and receipts
will be tully adequate to resource has entire capital
to the original contributors.

THE OFENING DAY.

It is the intenuous to open the great Exposition
on the 19th of April, 1876, and the only question
now is, will the oulding be ready in time? The
contractor, Mr. Dobbins, assures me that there is
not the signtest coubt but that the entire structure will be completed fully sixty days before the
date specified in his contract, and from the astonishing rapidity with which the work is now goling on there is every reason to believe that his expoctations will be realized. It, therefore, is only
necessary for the people of this country to a wake
to the duties of the hour to render the display a
wonderful one. THE CENTENNIAL BOARD OF FINANCE

THE PRESIDENT'S BALL IN PARIS. (Paris (Jan. 14) correspondence of London Stand-

The great event to-night is the President's ball: 6.500 invitations have been issued, and the rooms 6,500 invitations have been issued, and the rooms are therefore ikely to be somewhat crowded. To accommodate the guests the rooms of the Elysée have been expanded by wooden structures outside, which whi open into the several ballrooms. All the regiments of the garrison—viz., thirty-two regiments of the line, five battailons of Chasseurs and the usual proportion of cavalry and artillery, will be represented by deputations from their officers.

The military schools, the Polytechnic and St.

ALL HAIL ANDY!

New · York and Other Opinions on His Election.

THE REPUBLICANS TACITURN.

The Democrats Generally in Andy's Favor.

The epigrammatic utterances of our legislators in Washington in reference to the election of Andy Johnson to the United States Senate were the subject of much humorous comment yester-day among politicians and other leading men of the city. Andy Johnson is one of those public men whose very mention somehow or other provokes a smile. His eccentricities, his original ideas, his great force of character, his remarkable stubbornness are still impressed upon the mind of the public despite the six years that have elapsed since his retirement from New York love Andy, a great many hate him, although the majority are certainly in his favor, but everybody is amused at the mention o' him, and laughs good-naturedly when hearing of him. There is another important point-nobody impugns his honesty. yesterday with many of the most influential men of this city, and though some derided him-they were but very lew, however-all acknowledged his integrity.

DIFFERENCES OF OPINION. The republicans were extraordinarily taciturn on the subject of Andy Johnson's election. Men who usually are glad to give their opinions for the enlightenment of the public, when requested state what they thought of his election tried to laugh the matter off and exhibited great unwillingness to tell what significance they attributed to this remarkable event. The democrats, as will be seen from the subjoined opinions of distinguished members of the Manhattan Club and the Tammany Society, applauded his return to the political arena almost unanimously. In fact, the opinions generally expressed about him in this city seem to be much more favorable than those given in the national capital, where his peculiarities of manner and temper are probably remembered more vividly by members of Congress and other officials. At all events, people here should be grateful to him for affording them a moment's fleeting amusement by the mere mention of his name.

A REBUKE TO THE ADMINISTRATION August Belmont, President of the Manhattan Club—"I think it is a good thing for the country and the party, and an additional rebuke to the administration."

A GREAT IMPROVEMENT.

Mayor Wicknam—"This election is a good thing. He's a great improvement on his predecessor, Brownlow. Almost anybody would be an improve ment on him." HONESTY DESIRABLE.

Judge W. E. Curtis, of the Superior Courthave always regarded Jonnson as a man of honesty and upright character, and these are very desirable qualifications in politics just now."

THE BEST MAN. President S. A. Lewis, of the Board of Aidermen-"I don't think the people of Tennessee could have made any better selection. One excellent feature about his election is that by reason of his great experience he will be able to put his finger upon the frauds and wrongs of the anministration."

NO ESPECIAL SIGNIFICANCE.

John Kelly, Sachem of Tammany—"I think be will be a very useful man to his State. He has always been a very vigilant, active man when he sat before in the House of Representatives and in the Senate. Beyond that I think the event has no especial political significance."

IT'S WELL ENOUGH. Joseph N. Choate, President of the Union League Club-"I suppose it's well enough-don't you? I think he will make things lively in Washington. One thing is certain-he never stole a cent. It looks as though the democracy intended to run him for the Presidency."

WILL BE A VERY GOOD SENATOR.

S. L. M. Barlow, a prominent lawyer and a mem-ber of the Manhattan Club—"I think he'll be a very good Senator. He is a man of far more ability than the majority of those elected to the Sen-ate. What I like about him is that he was educated in the old school of politics, and has the Jeffersonian and not the Calhoun lies of State rights." A DEBATABLE POINT.

Mr. Levi P. Morton, a great financier and still election is a good thing for the country is rather a debatable point."

ANDY'S USEFULNESS. Sidney Webster, the lawyer-"Apart from his pinions on the great questions of the day, which I do not know, I should say that a man of his vast tor, Governor, Vice President and President, must prove of great use to his future colleagues."

HE'LL MAKE TROUBLE John McKeon, the lawyer—"I'm glad he's there, for he'll make trouble. He'll have t chance to get square with the President. That he is an able man there is no douot."

VALUABLE OPINIONS.

Robert Lenox Kennedy, President of the Bank of Commerce-"I never give my opinions."

ANDY'S CORRECT IDEAS. James Thayer, she well known democratic returned to the Senate. I think that he has the most correct political ideas of State rights of any man in this country."

A PIRST RATE MAN. Charles P. Leveridge, President of the Bank of New York-"I am a business man and don't know much about politics, but my impression is that he is a first rate man in every respect. Almost everybody with whom I have conversed seems to be pleased at his election."

e pleased at his election."
NOT ALWAYS POLISHED.
William N. Nellson, President of the Board of Education-"I think he is a good, honest man, who means to enforce the laws according to the constitution. Of course, he is not always the polished statesman !!

DIDN'T KNOW HE WAS ELECTED. Judge John Sedgwick, of the Superior Court, the pest looking Judge in this city, and one of the wittiest-"I didn't know he was elected. It's shameful ignorance on the part of a Judge, I know. Was it in Tennessee ? A sovereign State,

Mr. Richard O'Gorman, ex-Corporation Counsel of the city-"it's queer, and shows how strange the wheel of politics turns. However, I regard it as a welcome change for the better, sithough he is a man who will do some unwise things while he stands on his own feet."

WOULDN'T HAVE VOTED FOR HIM.

Mr. W. L. Jenkins, President of the Bank of
America—"I don't think my opinion would be of much interest; but I wouldn't have voted for him." Too BUSY.

Judge Van Brunt, of the Court of Common Pleas—"I have not given the subject a moment's thought. I have had as much as I could do to

think about my business here." OH. DON'T! Senator Cameron, Pennsylvania-"Don't press me for an opinion, for, while it is a very great victory for the man, I don't like him and never did, and I opposed his nomination for the Vice Presi-

SWEET, CONSOLATORY THOUGHT. Senator Chandler, Michigan—"A happy memory for the future, for, though not re-elected to the Senate myself, consolation comes to me in the thought that I will escape Andy's Senatorial company."

CONDENSED SENTIMENT. Senator McCreery, or Kentucky-'It is a good thing."

GOOD IN HIS WAY. Senator Hamlin, Maine (with much gravity and

low voice)—"He is a good man be his way, and if he will keep out of other people's way I see no objection to his return to the Senate; but you cannot expect much from one so erratic

"THE ETERNAL FITNESS OF THINGS."

Senator Kelley, Oregon—"He is not my choice;
yet it does one good to know that he will be the peer of these who seven years ago attempted to

A TARTAR FOR '76.

Senator Merrimon, North Carolina—"North Carolina has no interest in it one way or another. Johnson may give the democratic party trouble, especially if he and his iriends have Presidential aspirations in 1876 "

RENEWAL OF HIS OLD TRADE. Senator Logan, Illinois—"He is just the man we want, I think he will rip things. He is not going to let Thurman be the leader of the democracy in the Senate."

TENNESSEE'S BEST SPECIMEN. Senator Morrill, of Maine-"1 guess he will do

well enough. They could not have sent any better POETIC JUSTICE ACHIEVED

Senator Bayard, of Delaware-"His election is a piece of poetic justice. He will not affect legisla-tion. He is too old, and will not be in accord with

MODERATELY JOYOUS. Senator Allison, of Iowa-"I am pretty well sat-

"NOT OF OUR SET." Senator Anthony, of Rhode Islandwas always a Union man; rather have him than a recei general, though he was not the kind of

OUR NEIGHBOR'S SHOR PINCHES. Senator Sargent, of California-"Johnson's elec tion is a problem. Don't think the democrats like it or find any consolation in it,"

A MAILED WARRIOR.
Senator John B. Gordon, of Georgia—"It will depend on what whim Mr. Johnson takes. His election may do a great deal of good. He may do the democratic party a great deal of harm. He is a powerful man. I do not agree with many of my brother democrats in their apprehensions of him. He can say what he chooses to the other side without fear of their attacks."

Representative Rusk, of Wisconsin-"I am very glad of it. It is the best thing that could happen, and, without regard to his political sentiments every man who believes in justice to his fellow teels that, after all his trials, he has been nobly vindicated."

"ALL THE BOYS AND MY SHOEMAKER." Senator Matthew W. Ransom, of North Carolina says:- "Johnson is aiming at the Presidency in 1876. He is a very ambitious man. He is a power. While we politicians in the Senate are taking different views of it, the people are looking on it as the triumph of an honest man. They are in sympathy with him. All the boys around the hotel ultation about Johnson's coming pack to public life. Johnson is in sympathy with the people."

THE SEVENTH REGIMENT ARMORY.

A NEW BUILDING IN CONTEMPLATION-THE REGIMENT DISGUSTED WITH TOMPRINS MARKET.

A movement is on foot for the building of a ne armory for the Seventh regiment, which is now quartered, as is well known, in Tompkins Market. As a large majority of the officers and members of the regiment reside above Thirty-fifth street they find it exceedingly difficult to attend the frequen drills which are necessary to maintain the military efficiency of the command. With an armory so distant from the residences of the members there must always be some delay in assembling the regiment when called upon to aid the city authorities in preserving the peace and good order of the city and in protecting public and private property. The present location of the armory also renders it difficult to obtain the recruits or new members which are constantly necessary to regiment, and thus its future welfare and its ex. istence, as a large, thoroughly drilled and well disciplined organization, are endangered. The central point for the assembling of the regiment is moving northward every year, and the difficulties and embarrassments of the regiment above referred to are constantly increasing. An an additional reason for requiring a new armory it may be mentioned that the regiment can never rooms are on the ground floor, so that it can have an opportunity for the practice of military evolutions in double quick or double time with safety to its armory and its members. A new armory, in a proper location, has become a positive necessity to the welfare and future prosperity of the Seventh

regiment. In his first message to the Common Council Mayor Wickham used the following language:

The Seventh regiment, which is one of the best, is virtually without an armory. The premises occupied by it at lompkins Market were some mouths are injured by fire and rendered until for use, and the damage has not been repaired. The building is owned by the city, and should long ago have been repaired. No private property of such value would have been allowed to remain so many months in a damaged condition. A lease has been executed by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the block of ground belonging to the city bounded by and situated between Sixty-sixth and Sixty-seventh streets and Fourth and Lexington avenues for the erection of an armory for this regiment. It seems but just to this regiment that a proper building should be there erected for it without further delay.

A bill was recently introduced in the Assembly by Mr. Campbell "enabling the city authorities to provide the necessary military accommodation for Mayor Wickham used the following language:-

provide the necessary military accommodation for the Seventh regiment." The officers of the Seventh claim that the taxation of the city of New York would not be materially increased by the erection of a new armory for their regiment, as the Tompkins Market Armory would thereby be vacated and could be assigned to a regiment whose members reside in its vicinity, thus relieving the city from the expense of an armory and drill rooms elsewhere for such regiment. With a view to obtain accurate and reliable information as to the cost of a large and commodious armory, and the necessary drill rooms for the seventh regiment, upon the plot of ground already leased by the regiment for this purpose, preliminary drawings have been made by a competent architect and submitted to practical builders, and the cost has been carefully estimated in detail for every part of the work. The interest upon the sum required for the erection of the armory and drill rooms, as proposed, will not exceed \$25,000 per annum, a sum less than is now paid annually in some cases for the rent of armories in the city of New York for regiments of much less numerical strength than the Seventh. This does not include the necessary furniture and decorations which would be required; but the Board of Officers of the regiment is prepared to stipulate that the city will not be called upon for any expenditure for that purpose. All that is asked of the city is that it shall furnish the walls, roof and floors of the building, with necessary apparatus for heating and lighting, and the regiment will guarantee to so furnish and decorate the building so that it will be an ornament to our imperial city. view to obtain accurate and reliable information

SLAVERY IN MADAGASCAR.

fhe Leeds (England) Mercury prints, from information on which it can place full reliance, a recent proclamation issued by the Queen of Madagascar, ordering the liberation of all slaves im-ported into her kingdom since the date of the treaty of 1865, entered into with Great Britain for the suppression of that traffic. The following is a

the suppression of that traffic. The following is a translation of this document:—

I. Ranovalomanjaka, by the grace of God and the will of the people, Queen of Madagascar and defender of the laws of my country, have made an agreement with my relations across the seas that there shall not be allowed to be brought into my country people from across the seas to be made slaves. And on account of this I command that if there are any Mozambiques lately come into my country since the 7th of June, 1865, which was the year of the completion of the agreement with my relations across the seas, then they are to become "isan ny ambaniandro' (a parase applied to the free inhabitants of Madagascar); and if they wish to dwell in this land they may do so, and be of the number of free people; and if they wish to return across the sea from whence they came, then they are at liberty to go. And if there are any who conceal Mozambiques lately come to be slaves and do not set them at liberty to become 'isan ny ambaniandro,' according to my command, they shall be put in chains for ten years.

Says,

RANOVALOMANJAKA,

Says, RANOVALOMANJAKA, Queen of Madagascat, &c.
This is the word of Ranovalomanjaka, queen of

RAINILAIARIVONY, Prime Minister and Commander-in-chief in Madagascar. "BUCKET SHOPS."

Scenes During a Tour of Excise Inspection.

"VELVET ROOMS."

How and Where the Multitudes Are Demoralized.

UNLICENSED LIQUORS

At the distance of about a block from the Centrai Office of Police, and almost immediately opposhop," "distillery" or drinking saloon, known in the neighborhood as the "Morgue." Atthough it is a place where people drink-and drink a great deal-it does not come within the rank of what is known as "saloons;" and although the proprietor, like many other owners of similar places, ostentatiously calls it a "distillery" in large black letters on a white board running from the front wall lers;" but, though few persons use the title in speaking of the den, it is a "bucket shop." A "bucket shop" is a large or small open store, piled up with barrels, where poor people go to kind within the place-at least there used not to be. Lately, under a pressure from the Board of Excise, some are being put up, with a view to giving an improving character to the appearance of the place, a plain piece of board laid across the main row of barrels in the centre or side of the store, with several large, thick glasses resting, waiting on it for use, serving the purpose of the ordinary counter. The size of the glass prompted the name given to the shop, the idea in connection with it being that the customer gets a "bucket" of stimulating liquor at a low figure. There are nearly a thousand of these "shops" in the city, and they are spread all over it. Attached to each "bucket shop," at the rear, is a place partitioned off, which is called the "velvet room." name is a satire of the most refined acidity, for nothing like velvet ever approaches the "room," unless it may be some very threadbare relic of a grand lady's finery or the wornout skeleton of a theatrical skirt. Sleeping drunkenness and

WILD BLASPHEMOUS RIOTING

and quarrelling are frequent enough in the "vel-

vet room," and they are accompanied with ver. min, rags, fith and sodden sawdust. The "velvet room" cannot be described-that is, decently-nor can it be imagined by a decent person; it must be seen to be understood. No difference or distinc-tion is made there between age, size, sex or color. The "bucket shop" is a leveller of every degree, and the "velvet room" is the even plane into which it rushes them. A most absolute and perfect freedom reigns there, the inhabitants being the judges of what is offensive and what is not. Habit brings indifference, and the result is that everything is permitted and nothing is looked equal footing there, a woman being as good as a man as long as she has money to treat. Many of the frequenters of the "bucket shop" live in the "velvet room." The only time they spend bing" the money to buy "drinks." On entering the "shop" they never say whiskey or alcohol or gin; only, "Gi' me a drink." If they were to use any of these names it would be merely as a pleasant little loke or a matter of fiction, for there is but one material in the place, although that is variously colored to give some foundation for the change of name, according to the mood or temper of the drinker. The "velvet room" is used as a sleeping apartment, dressing room, bathroom, laundry, kitchen and rejectory. Undergarments removed and washed there are dried upon the stove and again resumed. Breeding of a most equitable poise has attained there, for no one notices the movements or presence of any one else, and each acts entirely independent of the other. If two or three are quarrelling in a corner no one else interferes. A sleeping drunkard never objects to be room" is filled to its greatest extent the drinkers he down upon the "shop" floor, on the barrels or anywhere they can find space. With a generosity not to be found among the upper classes of LIQUOR SELLERS.

the "bucket shop" man rarely turns his customers into the street when they are drunk. As soon as they enter his place is at their disposal, and they make the most of it. That in some measure accounts for the abundance of fitt in all of them rarely attempt to remove it. The "bucket shops" are supposed to be under the authority of several departments, but they are in reality under none. A sort of general government of their own has grown up among them, and that is the single voice the owners listen to. It usually urges them to continue and sell all they can, and they obey implicitly. None of them are licensed, and the Board of Excise is endeavoring to crush them out, but the police The Commissioners of Excise keep are inactive. up a general supervision over them. In this work they employ seven inspectors, each of whom is alloted a portion of the city. Inspector Wendoner has charge of the Fourteenth, Sixth, Tenth and Fourth wards. He began one of his regular visits, accompanied by a representative of the Herald. The "Morgue" was the first place that came in the line of inspection. It had been in full blast for a couple of hours when the inspector went in, and tne result was all over the floor. The difference between it and the other Morgue was that it was much more crowded; the recumbent figures gave out strong evidence of life, and were passing through a sort of preparatory school, rapidly getting themselves into condition for exposition up town. The inspector stood a moment in the middie of the "shop" contemplating the scene and marking its most prominent features for his companion. There were some very prominent and characteristic features observable at the time. Presently a tall, stout woman marched boldly in,

send that one. The neighbors will even borrow him from his own family to buy their liquor for them. I knew the case of A NICE LOUKING YOUNG GIRL.

IND the street who had an influence on the barkeeper by reason of her good looks, and all the ward, so to speak, were after her to buy for them. They pay for it just what they have—five cents a "drink" if they have that much, but the barkeeper will take three if he can't get any more, or two, for that matter. Wherever you see two or three of these "bucket shops," you may be sure a pawn-broker is not far off. First the money goes for it, then the clothes, until none are left, loften noticed they are like the Chinamen in the Sixth ward. It has almost the same effect upon them as the opium has on the Chinamen, and they take it, too, in almost the same way, with the difference of the pipe. They drink it until they are supid, and then lid down just where they have been drinking and sleep off the effects. All the effects don't come off, though by the sleeping, for they wake with a hunger for it, and go on breaking, breaking till they crack allowether from its influence. That was a respectable woman, so to speak; nothing out of the way except in this respect. She has probably a husband and three or four children, and occasionally works hard to get a living for them. But she comes here and so does the husband, and of a surety so will the children, and they earn goes into this man's pocket, and sober; there four and lithy, drunk and noisy, caring nothing for anything but a drink. There is a side door these leading into the hallway, through which they com

difference. If one child happens to get more than another on any occasion they'll continue to send that one. The neignbors will even borrow him from his own family to buy their liquor for them. I knew the case of

drunk in the backyard any Sunday. I need not tell you the ward is juil of these shops and almost the same taings go on in all of them. Down the street nere Pil show you another very hard place."

The one "down the street" was in every respect the same kind of house. It was larger than the "morgue," had more barrels in it and a more inviting "velvet room." It was crowded too, in the shop and in the "velvet room," showing that business was in a thriving condition. Three or four men in the "room" were treating the same number of women, giving them drink from a large glass which seemed common to the party. In their midst was a good-sized black bottle, containing liquor, and

Was one of the women already drunk. Two of the others seemed well on the way to the same goal, the lourth, being stout and strong, young too, and not yet much weakened by the liquot, and appeared likely to last out to the end of the course. Around the stove seven or eight men lounged heavy and silent, looking as if they had but one business in life, and that was to inhale the smoke and steam from that stove. But one man was asleep in the place, and he was on top of a huge pile of barrels against the side of the wall. They had all the same peculiarities, the same visible signs of naring from their parks, and all seemed to feel the same want of warmth, nourishment and seap and waiter.

A squeezing, haif rubbing together movement of the hands was noticeased in all of them, and they were all bent in the shoulders and had the same slouching, cringing, hang-dog carriage of heady of ralling from their parks, and all seemed to feel the same noticeased in all of them, and they were all bent in the shoulders and had the same slouching, cringing, hang-dog carriage of being there on sufferance. They all snowed their conviction of the knowledge on the part of the barkeeper that there was not a cent among them, or he would soon have it and hey hung about that stove, with an air that plainly begged they should not be thrust into the street. As soon as he ente

the customers of each are "unfortunates," In the basement there were SIXTEEN WOMEN, and in a shop even with the sidewalk there were eleven when the inspector entered. Five of the eleven were standing drinking at a counter, from benind which a woman was serving them, and the other six were in the back room being waited on by her nusband. They stood in groups on the sidewalk, with a man occasionally in their midst disputing, swearing and shouting, it being early in the vening, they were only about hall drunk, but they were on the way with all their might to entire lorgetfulness and the station house near by. From Hester street the inspector turned into Mott street, examined several "shops" in that thoroughfare and passed on to Bayard street. He went into two immense places in that street, nearly opposite each other. Both were doing a thriving business, and the customers in both were the same poor, bloated, ragged, snivering, miscrable wretches. Standing in front orone, ne pointed to a house on the north side of the street, about three doors from Baxter street, "That," he said, "is a private establishment. Let's go in." The "private establishment" consisted of two rooms on the first floor, but admission was not yield and atter the had knocked several times it the first floor, but admission was not so easy as the inspector's invitation seemed to imply. When he pushed the door it would not yield, and after he had knocked several times it was only opened riew inches by a young woman who held in her hand the heavy bar that secured the place from unknown visitors. After a good deal of pushing and demanding on the part of the inspector the young woman flushly opened the door and admission was obtained. In the front room was a kind of counter, behind it a counter containing a few bottles and glasses, and on it three bits of candles in brass candlesticks that gave light to the place. Against the partition that divided off the rear compartment, in which the family lived, were three huge casks of alcohol, and at a table near one of the windows at the other end of the room were four children, seated around a table, playing with a pack of cards. A child just able to stand, was at the head of one of the enormous casks, with its hand upon the wooden spigot, and with the other it caught up some of the drops that were falling into a bucket and brought them (it was a girl) to her mouth. The mother of the children was in the back room when the inspector made his appearance; but she quickly came forward and took her evidently accustomed place behind the bar. "This shop," said the inspector, its frequented by a set of quiet people, who ceme here to play cards, get drunk and sieep." There is no sign out, no evidence of what is going on within on the front, and the upper part of the house is inhabited by the usual occupants of tenements. Here they have it on the premises, to necessity to go out. Eight or ten other "shops" ended the inspection for the night, and at midnight Mr. Wendover finished his tour, still ainve and sober.

RACING AT THE ANTIPODES.

The first Melbourne cup was run in 1861, and was

panion. There were some very prominent and characteristic features observable at the time? Presently a tall, stout woman marched boldy in, and, stopping in front of the countor, said, "Girm on a box beside the counter and with his head leaning against it, she added—"Get up, fill, and take a drink." "Shill?" did not get up, for he was not able; but he held on to the counter and mittal his head leaning against it, she added—"Get up, fill, and take a drink." "Shill?" did not get up, for he was not able; but he held on to the counter and mitted historia into a subject the silvitation. While he was doing this—it took some time, aitnoy he was young and the barkceper was filling the glasses—the woman walked over to another, sleeping on a plic of the woman won by Mr.De Mestre's Archer, The same horse curried off the cup again in 1862. In 1863 Banker was